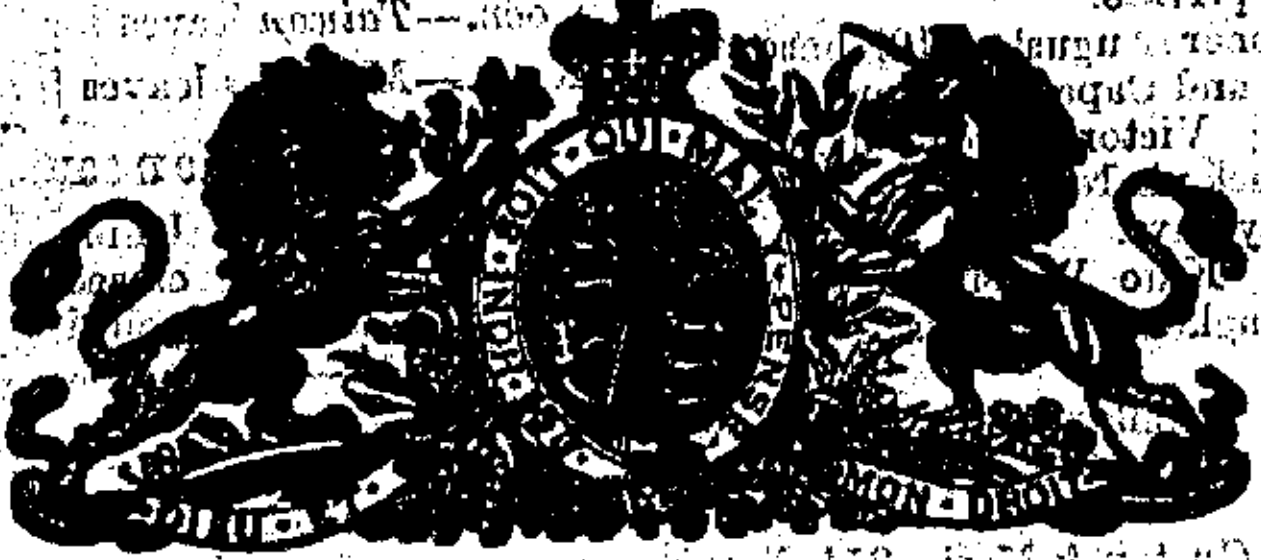


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February 1845.
With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4433. 號四十九年七十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1877. 日八初月八年丑丁 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUEEN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HADEN & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. BARNES & CO., Mexico, L. A. DE BRAGA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
E. R. BEILIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINTERS, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. Ed. TORIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK. A. MÖLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months, 4 per cent. " "
" 12 months, 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the GERMANIC LLOYD, GERMAN and INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE CLASIFICATION OF SHIPS.

MELOERS & Co.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877. 011

NOTICE.

MR. F. W. HAGEDORN has CEASED to be a Partner in our Firm here and in China.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 1, 1877. 001

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNES will Conduct the Business of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. B. CAIRNS,

Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. 018

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD BURNES and Mr M. W. GRIFFIN are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm for Procurement at Foochow, and Mr F. F. EWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877. 001

NOTICE.

MR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm for Procurement.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE;
A NEW COTTAGE PIANO, by SCHWAB; BEAUTIFUL WATER-COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from T. SHURAFALLY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd Instant, at his Residence, No. 27, Wellington Street, at 2 p.m.,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, Consisting of: Walnut and Satin-covered Couches and Chairs, Blackwood Marble-top Tables, a nice Collection of Water-Colours, Engravings, and Chromos, Carpeting, Marble Clocks, a Large Statuette ("Venus"), with Glass Shade, Bagatelle Table, Side Tables, Pier Glasses, a new Cottage Piano, Dining Table and Chairs, Whatnots, Sideboard, Complete Dinner and Dessert Services, Glass and Plated-ware.

BEDROOM and OFFICE FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. GUEDES, JR., Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 13, 1877. 0022

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

At a Date hereafter to be named,—
The British Barque

"ALPHINGTON,"

of 326 Tons Register or of about 8,000 pounds Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was Built under Lloyd's special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1856, Classed 12 years A. 1. at Lloyd's and continued in 1868 A. 1. for 8 years. She was Remetalled over Felt in London in July, 1875.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon Transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, August 25, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

ADVERTISEMENT.

地球全圖

THE Large MAP OF THE WORLD in Chinese, with Explanations, which is described in the China Review, Vol. VI, p. 62, as "A Complete Atlas of the Two Hemispheres. Second, Revised and Improved Edition," is an entirely new work. It is for Sale in Hongkong at the MAN-Ü-TONG (文裕堂) shop above the Central School; and in CANTON, at the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Canal Street.

Price: Mounted, \$2.50. Unmounted, 2.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877. 0018

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction, Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By EMMETT JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Intimations.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS, Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr AAYOR has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAY JAY, at 30, King Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. 0019

Intimations.

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL. RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING CO., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.

FIVE ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR NOTES, bearing the following Numbers, were stolen on 11th Instant. Any person presenting them should be detained, and information given to the Police.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Nos. 6793, 10846, 6689, 10000 and 8886.

C. V. OREAGH,

Act. Capt. Supt. of Police.
Central Police Station,
September 12, 1877. 0015

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the Year 1876, and for the half year ending 30th June, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. MOORE,

Act. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 12, 1877. 0026

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. 001

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of ONE POUND Sterling (21) per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 17th Instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877. 0016

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. 001

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY. IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG.

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. A. HAHN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally of Hongkong, that, by special request, he has now OPENED his ESTABLISHMENT in this Colony at WANCHOI, in the Premises lately occupied by the American Consul.

MR. HAHN trusts to be favored with the continued Patronage of the public, as he has lately received a NEW STOCK OF PAIRING MATERIALS, all of the best qualities, from England, France and Germany. Inspection invited.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877. 0007

PIANOS and any other Musical Instruments TUNED, REPAIRED, and RE-CONSTRUCTED.

PIANOS ON HIRE, by the Month or Occasionally.

PIANOS FOR SALE, New and Second-Hand, all in perfectly Good Order, Guaranteed.

Special Attention is invited to a new Grand Cottage PIANO, by LUDWIG and BEUBER, Zeitz—Just Received from Germany, and specially constructed for this climate, to the order of the Undersigned.

Orders from any of the Outports in the East, will meet with prompt attention if addressed:—
Care of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAUFF & Co.

A. HAHN.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 76.

CHINA SEA.

NINGPO DISTRICT.

Rock to the Eastward of Pootoo Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that Captain PETERSEN, of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hochung, has reported a rock, unmarked on the charts, to the Eastward of Pootoo Island, and he gives the following magnetic bearings as determining its position:—

West Nine Pin Rock.....N. 33° E.
Hall Tide Rock.....N. 12° E.
N. W. Point of Isthmus Island.....N. 14° W.
Northern end of Pootoo Island.....N. 49° W.

The Harbour Master at Ningpo has verified the position of this pinnacle rock, and reported that there will probably be only 6 feet of water on it at low water spring tides, with from 7 to 13 fathoms round it.

See Admiralty Charts, Nos. 1190 and 1669.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Shanghai, August 27, 1877. 0016

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to remind his Customers and the Public Generally that he still CARRIES on his PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS in No. 3 A, LOWER WYNDHAM STREET; and that he has no connection whatever with the Establishment recently opened in Queen's Road, under the Name and Style of Arong & Co.

AFONG,

No. 3 A, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877. 0015

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

Governor of Hongkong;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. Tyne, Revolving Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather Velvet and carved-wood Albums, Cases and Frames, nice Albums for Cabinets of the present, Russia-Turkish War, Eminent British Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors in Cabinet and Cards de Visite sizes, Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877. 0020

SHIPS' COMPADORE AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in September and October, leaving HONGKONG about the 15th of September.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 4, and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied by Mr. A. HAHN, at Wanchoi. Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE in CAINE ROAD, at present in the occupation of H. DU POUY, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to JOHN JACK, East Point.

Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Agall Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.

The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

"Bisbee Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished. Houses Nos. 8 and 9, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "TAIWAN,"

Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on

WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 13, 1877. 0015

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA,"

Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent.

Hongkong, September 12, 1877. 0018

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "VOLGA,"

Comdt. ROLLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 12, 1877.

NOTICE.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th September, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *TIGRE*, Commandant LORMIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Species and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 14th September, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 3, 1877. se15

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF TOKIO* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 19th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1877. se20



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London,
ALSO,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *LOMBARDY*, Captain HALL, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 22nd September, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, September 10, 1877. se22

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *GALICIA* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Instant. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. E. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 10, 1877. se1

Inmations.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalary.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NIMROD, British barque, Capt. Clark—Captain.

ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

ABERLADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Hejo.—Molchers & Co.

VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co., Limited.

CRETEIRON, American ship, Captain W. Lull.—Stemmen & Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain Nielsen.—Wm. Pustan & Co.

DANUBE, British steamer, Captain A. Clancy.—Yuen Fat Hong.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wiesler & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain Schierloch.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)
The Spanish Steamer
"MARIPELES"
will leave for the above Port direct on SATURDAY Next (To-morrow), the 15th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMIÉDIO & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 14, 1877. se15

FOR SAIGON.
The Steamship
"GOLDEN HORN,"
Captain GEORGE ALTON, will be despatched for the above Port on or about TUESDAY, the 18th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AE YON,
Charterers.
Hongkong, September 14, 1877.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THE STEAMERS of this COMPANY will be despatched from this Port in Future at 12 o'clock Noon, instead of 3 p.m. as heretofore.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 14, 1877. se21

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
HONGKONG AGENT.

IN the event of the "VOLGA," hourly expected from Yokohama, not being arrived TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th Instant, at 8 o'clock a.m., the departure of the "TIGRE" for Europe will be POSTPONED to 5 o'clock in the Afternoon.

Should the "VOLGA'S" arrival only take place on or about the hour of 12 (Noon) or later, notice will be given of the time expected for the departure of the "TIGRE," which, under no circumstance, shall not be postponed later than MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at Noon.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.
Hongkong, Friday, September 14, 1877.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 13, *Norna*, British steamer, 603, Walker, Swatow Sept. 12, General.—Kwox ACHONG.

Sept. 14, *Yesso*, British steamer, 559, S. Ashton, Foochow Sept. 11, Amoy 12, and Swatow 13, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 13, *Hochung*, for Shanghai.
14, *H.M.S. Magpie*, for Foochow.
14, *Brema*, for Newchwang.
14, *George*, for Newchwang.

CLEARED.
Iris, for Newchwang.
Circus, for Foochow.
Bon Accord, for London.
Kaisan, for Vancouver's Island.
A. S. Davis, for San Francisco.
Taiwan, for Coast Ports.
Echo, for Chefoo.
Victory, for Tientsin.
Marine, for Manila.
Nelson, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per *Norna*, from Swatow, Capt. Tucker, and 220 Chinese.
Per *Yesso*, from Coast Ports, Messrs Fairhurst, Colvill, and Ebell, and 40 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per *Hochung*, for Shanghai, 78 Chinese.
Per *George*, for Newchwang, 4 Chinese.
To DEPART.
Per *Taiwan*, for Coast Ports, 100 Chinese.
Per *Nelson*, for Swatow, 160 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer *Norna* reports: Light air from S.W. and fine clear weather.
The British steamer *Yesso* reports: Moderate westerly and South-westerly winds and fine weather throughout. In Amoy—S. S. *Swatow* left on the 12th. In Swatow—*Stanger* Names.

Charters Elected.

The following charters have been effected during the last fortnight:—

German ship *Galatia*, 1296, hence to San Francisco, private.

British schooner *Augusta*, 210, hence to Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, private.

British Bdg *Victory*, 255, hence to Tientsin and back via Newchwang, 37 cents per picul, 30 day days.

British bark *Kate Waters*, 580, Newchwang to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul, 25 day days.

French bark *Papillon*, 458, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 30 day days.

German ship *Gustav & Marie*, 354, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 23 day days.

German bark *A. E. Vidal*, 332, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 20 day days.

German bark *Brema*, 380, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 22 day days.

German bark *Beethoven*, 340, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 23 day days.

German bark *Mikado*, 330, Newchwang to Hongkong, 20 cents per picul, 24 day days.

German bark *George*, 769, Newchwang to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 25 day days.

Danish bark *Michelle Salchow*, 447, Newchwang to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 25 day days.

German ship *Adolph*, 867, Newchwang to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 20 day days.

German bark *Gustav*, 655, Newchwang to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 25 day days.

French bark *Charité*, 356, hence to Halphong and back, \$1,300 in full, 27 day days.

British ship *Twilight*, 630, hence to Singapore, \$1,300 in full, 17 day days.

British steamer *Ambro*, 973, hence to Saigon and back, 25 cents per picul, 11 day days.

British steamer *Golden Horn*, 1,023, hence to Saigon and back, 25 cents per picul, 11 day days.

German steamer *Bellona*, 789, Saigon to Hongkong, private.

British steamer *Nelson*, 894, Swatow to Singapore, passengers \$74 per head, 11 day days.

The following vessels have cleared seeking:—
German bark *Rosa Botthor*, 398 tons, for Guam.

Amo. bark *Esport*, 336 tons, for Guam. Laid on the berth for London if sufficient inducement offers, British bark *Antipodes*, 573 tons, and American ship *Titan*, 1,229 tons.

German bark *Iris*, 508, Newchwang to Swatow, 30 cents per picul, 23 day days.

British bark *Star Queen*, 769, Newchwang to Swatow, 20 cents per picul, 30 day days.

German bark *Ceres*, 421, Newchwang to Hongkong, 22 cents per picul, 26 day days.

German bark *Jan Peter*, 385, hence to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, private.

Proceeds to Foochow to load for Dundin, British schooner *Circus*, 145 tons.

CARGO.
Per S. S. *Belgia*, sailed 10th September, 1877:—For Yokohama, 159 pkgs. Old Wire Rope, 2,286 bags Sugar, 100 bundles Hoop-iron, 2,676 pkgs. Iron, 140 pkgs. Steel, and 105 pkgs. Merchandise. For San Francisco, 106 pkgs. Tea, 470 bags Beans, 13,569 bags Rice, 282 bags Coffee, 850 boxes Oil, 70 boxes Prepared Opium, and 2,009 pkgs. Merchandise. For New York, 52 bales Silk, 124 pkgs. Merchandise, 5 rolls Matting, and 80 pkgs. Tea.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS will close:—
For SWATOW.—
For NELSON, at 7.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 15th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
For TAIWAN, at 11.50 a.m., on Saturday, the 15th inst.

For MANILA direct.—
For MARVELOUS, at 1.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 15th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MACAO.—
For YOTSAL, at 5 p.m., To-morrow, the 15th inst.

For BANGKOK.—
For DANUBE, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 15th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SAIGON.—
For FERNTOWER, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 17th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet *CITY OF YOKO* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows, instead of as previously notified:—

11 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
11.30 a.m. Post-Office closes.

11.30 a.m. Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

11.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.
—Hongkong, September 13, 1877. se20

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet *LOMBARDY* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 22nd September.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mail, &c.:—
Friday, the 21st September.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, the 22nd September.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only addressed to the United Kingdom—Via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.
—Hongkong, September 13, 1877. se22

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Taiwan leaves for Coast Ports.

Noon.—*Mariveles* leaves for Manila.

Miscellaneous.
Transfer Books of Union Insurance Society of Canton, closed from this date to 26th Instant, inclusive.

General Memoranda.
Monday, September 17:—
3 p.m.—Meeting of the Legislative Council.

Tuesday, September 18:—
5 p.m.—*Golden Horn* leaves for Saigon on or about this date.

Wednesday, September 19:—
Noon.—*Emeralda* leaves for Manila.

Thursday, September 20:—
Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

Friday, September 21:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Saturday, September 22:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
2 p.m.—Sale of Household and Office Furniture, &c., at No. 27, Wellington Street.

Wednesday, September 26:—
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, at its Head Office, Hongkong.

Sunday, September 30:—
Application for Shares in the North China Insurance Co. must be made on or before this date.

Monday, October 1:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

No. 1.—Vol. VI.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
IS NOW READY.

IT CONTAINS—
Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.
Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese Novel.
A Chinese Primer.
The Law of Inheritance.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Chinese Marriages.
Studies in Words.
The Educational Curriculum of the Chinese.
Restoration of the Old Sounds of the Chinese Language.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Russian Sino-logia.
Assyria and China.
The Word "Swallow."
Corrigenda.—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, August 31, 1877.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSARY CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OR
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aromatic Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1877.

The amendment by Reuter's Agent of the telegram we published yesterday tends rather to mislead matters. We do not know what are his reasons for introducing the amendment, but if there is any question as to its correctness, we should prefer to stick to the original reading of the advice. As amended the telegram reads—"Turkish siege works have been constructed at Plevna, and the Russians have advanced to within 1,800 yards of the enemy's entrenchments." This means, as read, that the Turks have constructed siege, or aggressive works, but they are the people attacked, the Russians having advanced to within 1,800 yards of their "entrenchments." It is also a question whether "Turkish siege works" would be described further on in the telegram as "the enemy's entrenchments," although the words "the Russians" are interspersed between the expressions. It is quite true that counterworks are constructed by besieged forces, but considering the telegram as a whole in conjunction

with previous advices we are inclined to believe that such works are not referred to in this instance. If the words "Turkish siege works" have been actually telegraphed out, we can only come to the conclusion that it is these works that have been advanced towards "the enemy's entrenchments." Nothing is more likely than that after their severe defeat at Plevna the Russians threw up strong entrenchments on the road running from that place right across their line of communications to Biela, to prevent the advance of the victorious Turks, and there is nothing more likely than that Osman Pacha is now laying regular siege to these entrenchments. On the other hand, it is possible that the Russians having received heavy reinforcements have again assumed the offensive at Plevna, but in that case we should scarcely hear of the Turks constructing siege works.

We learn that another meeting of the gentlemen appointed by the Governor to consider the practicability of establishing a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society was held on Wednesday afternoon last. It seems that our article descriptive of the proceedings at the previous meeting created some amount of consternation in the cabal, and one indignant gentleman promptly and voluntarily took upon himself the task of discovering the soulless member who had whispered the secrets and administered to him a slight caution as to the profundity of the secrecy required in the proceedings. We believe, however, that his investigations were fruitless. One Chinese member was, we know, written to by the gentleman in question with the view of ascertaining whether he imparted the information, or if he could throw any light upon the matter. This can only be regarded as exceedingly "small beer." Private individuals in the Colony are asked to associate with certain officials and to consult with their countrymen with the object of establishing a public institution, which it is actually proposed shall be supported out of the pockets of the community, and because they have alluded to the matter abroad, somebody prepares to turn on them the full glare of his displeasure. His Excellency has, of course, a perfect right to appoint certain officials and private residents to consider the practicability of establishing a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, or any other Society, without, in the first instance, consulting the public on the subject, or notifying his intentions to the newspapers; the course taken has, in fact, its advantages, because if the scheme be found impracticable by the Committee, the public need not be troubled at all in the affair. In regard to this particular scheme, after the unfavourable reply received from the Chinese, we should say His Excellency will do wisely to let the discharged prisoners alone for the present, or, rather, follow in the footsteps of his predecessors and send the offenders out of the Colony as speedily as possible. We have reason enough in the Colony already without increasing the supply by offering comfortable situations to any "celestial" who likes to come here and prey upon the community for a while.

On the day the Committee last met we had the latest development of the "reclaimed Chinese" brought to light. Father Vignano's "boy" had, to all intents and purposes, been thoroughly reclaimed from his morally torpid condition. And yet he backslided with \$500 and "other articles." The "boy" had not only been provided with a comfortable situation, à la Chun Afook, at \$6 a month, but there is every reason to believe that the reverend Father had filled him up with goodness, dosed him with "moral suasion" to repletion. And yet he took the Father's last mite. The youth was altogether a "heapee" too good. He might have waited until Father Vignano had settled the little affair of the robbery by his previous "boy," but this reclaimed heathen was evidently so full of goodness that he was bound to do something wicked by way of relief or "bust." We are of course sorry for the reverend gentleman. In the "Autobiographical Recollections of Sir John Bowring," which have just been published, there is one passage which is well worth the attention of Mr Hennessy. Sir John, who had spent more years in China than Mr Hennessy has months, wrote respecting his policy: "It is not fair or just to suppose that a course of action which may be practicable or prudent at home, will always succeed abroad. You can no more apply exactly the same discipline, or the same character of reward and punishment to masses of men, than you can apply them to individuals."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]
(Via Southern Route.)
London, 12th September, 1877.

M. Gambetta has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs for a hostile speech [against the Ministry].

At a banquet the Emperor of Austria proposed the health of his dear friend and ally, the Emperor of Russia.

[N.B.—Owing to the omission of a word, the news of the 10th Instant, was slightly mutilated; it should have read as follows: at Plevna, and the Russians have advanced to within 1,800 yards &c.]

London, 13th September, 1877.

RESULT OF THE ST. LAGER:

Slivio..... 1
Lady Gough..... 2
Mangrove..... 3

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Agents (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the *Bramar*, built from London left Singapore for this port to-day (14th).

THE steamers of the P. M. S. S. Co. will in future be despatched from this port at noon, instead of at 3 p.m.

We are informed by the Great Northern Telegraph Co. that the Shanghai-Amoy cable is repaired. The Northern route to Europe is in order.

A PERFORMANCE was given last evening, by the Royal Artillery Dramatic Club, at the Garrison Theatre. There was a fairly good attendance. The pieces chosen were "Aggravating Sam," and the "Siamese Twins," and the Band of the 28th performed during the intervals.

CORRESPONDENCE for Australia, we are informed, may be forwarded to-morrow by French Packet to Port Darwin via Batavia. As this correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, and as the Mail is not due in Sydney until the 31st October, and in Melbourne until the 6th November—only correspondence specially directed "via Batavia and Port Darwin" will be so forwarded.

We learn that the Compradore of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Foochow has been released. His apprehension was, we understand, in connection with the failure of a contract for the loan of several million dollars by the Chinese Government in 1874, and the unfortunate compradore was thought to have had contributed to its failure, and the consequent dispute that ensued between Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the Chinese Government.

Kong, 7, Han Kwang from Shanghai, J. Kremer, and Empress, from Amoy.

Departures during the week.—Sept. 4, Namoa for Hongkong, and Killarney for London; 5, Maid of Judah for Sydney; 7, Europe for Shanghai, Douglas for Hongkong, and Fei Ho for Sharp Peak.

Shipping in Port.—Crested Wave, Alice Mary, Isle of Eris, Athol, Honick Iben, Christian, Kate Conley, Spinaway, Han Kwang, J. Kremer, and Empress.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)
Sept. 14, 1877.

FIGHTING.
George Deane, and Peter Vandenberg, seamen unemployed, were charged with fighting at the Sailors' Home. They were half drunk. Fined 25 cents each.

LARCENY.
Kong Afoan, a carpenter, was charged by Chun Mun Hing, a rent-collector, with stealing a quantity of iron bolts and nails belonging to his master. The defendant was carrying the bolts along Battery Road when he was stopped by a Chinese Constable. 14 days' hard labour.

A CURIOUS CHARGE.
Ow Yeung Sze, a coolie, was again brought up to answer the charge of stealing a bundle from a woman whom he was accompanying to Singapore. The woman had been in the Revd. Mr. Legh's employ. The defendant was sent to three months' hard labour.

OBSTRUCTION.
Cheung Aing, a contractor, was summoned by Inspector McKinney for placing a quantity of granite on the public road to the obstruction of Mercer Street. The defendant was excavating the place formerly known as the Bamboo Plantation, and he placed a quantity of stones in Mercer Street. He had been repeatedly warned against doing this. Fined \$5 and cautioned that if he continued the obstruction, the Surveyor General would probably enforce Section 19 of the Building Ordinance.

ABRASH OF THE REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.
Cheung Aon, the occupant of house No. 5 Cheung Hing Lane, was summoned by the Registrar General for neglecting to report a change of tenancy of the 2nd floor of the house. The occupant of this floor was occupied as a brothel without being reported as such. Fined \$15.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.
Matha Deon, watchman at Capt. Sanda's Slip, was found asleep at his post. He had been twice convicted before of a similar offence. Fined \$5.

SUBURBARY.
Chu Apo, a grass-cutter, was charged by Inspector Cameron under the following circumstances. The Inspector said he was stationed at British Kowloon; he charged the prisoner with having in company with others who were armed, burglariously entered the house of a married woman named Chang Sam Moey, whose husband was away at sea, and stolen certain clothing and silver ornaments on the night of the 11th September last, at the village of Mah Tow Wal, British Kowloon. As the burglar left, they were fired upon by one of the villagers, and it was believed that two of them were wounded, the prisoner being one of the two. The prisoner was carried into Kowloon City, by one of the other burglars, and was handed over by the Chinese Authorities to the Inspector. The prisoner is unable to leave Hospital because of his wound. The Inspector expected to arrest the other man and applied for a remand. Remanded till the 21st instant.

BREACH OF CONDITIONAL PARDON.
Yip Akow was again brought up for having returned from deportation in violation of the terms of his conditional pardon. The defendant was arrested on the 7th instant and was first brought up on the 10th. He was apprehended at Yowmahtee, having been recognised by P. O. 183 as a man who had returned from banishment in violation of the terms of his conditional pardon. The defendant said he was here for the purpose of performing religious ceremonies in connection with his father's death, which took place six weeks ago at Yowmahtee. The Constable stated that he knew as a fact that the defendant's adopted father died and that a religious ceremony was going on. It was customary for the family where a death had taken place to hold a ceremony every 7th day for 7 weeks. —Chan Ah, the adopted mother of the defendant, said her husband died on the 21st July, and she sent word to the defendant to apprise him of his father's death. The defendant was her only son. —Mr. Bedell Le Yon, First Interpreter at the Police Court, gave it as his opinion that in the case of the death of a parent it was the custom for the adopted or natural son to perform the ceremony. A ceremony was performed once every seventh day for seven weeks. The 1st, 3rd and final ceremonies were the most important, and the obligation of a son to attend the final ceremony was very great. In the present case, the 6th September was the day for holding the final ceremony, which might be for a few hours or several days, and the circumstances of the family would admit. The witness also expounded the Chinese law on the subject. If a man was banished, the obsequies to be observed on the death of a parent could be performed by proxy; if it would have been quite lawful to do so. —Mr. Mulgrave, a turnkey in the Gaol, proved that the defendant was convicted of larceny with violence at the Sessions of March 1873. He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, with three whippings of 25 strokes each time. On the 26th October 1874 he petitioned to be pardoned on condition of his being banished and deported. His prayer was granted, and he was released from Gaol on the 3rd November 1874, having been first branded on the neck and then deported. —The defendant admitted having returned, but asked the mercy of the Court under the circumstances which caused his return. He was willing to be re-deported. —The Magistrate thereupon referred the case to the Government with certain recommendations. When the case came on again to-day, the defendant was informed that the excuse he put forward was lawful excuse, but that H. E. the Governor, on the suggestion of the Magistrate, had ordered him to be released on condition of his leaving the Colony at once. The defendant having signified his assent to do so, was accordingly discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN BRIGHT.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1877.

Sir,—In regard to your article of last night respecting the statement of John Bright at Manchester, while I can only agree with your remarks as applied to the London papers, may I ask if they apply with equal force to the provincial papers—that is, do the provincial papers spend more on war news than is covered by their receipts on extra circulation arising from the war?

Yours faithfully,

ENQUIRER.

[Our remarks apply with equal force to the provincial papers. Several of the leading provincial papers, such as the *Manchester Guardian* and *Newcastle Chronicle*, have their correspondents at the seat of war; and there is scarcely a paper of any standing in England that does not make special and in some cases expensive arrangements for the supply by telegraph from London or elsewhere of the latest news from the scene of operations. Of course the expenditure of the provincial papers on war news is not equal to that of the London daily newspapers, simply because such outlays could not be warranted by the position and prospects of the paper, and would in most cases be ruinous.—Ed. C. M.]

China.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, Sept. 6.)

A telegram from Shanghai, under date 4th instant, advises, we regret to state, a severe outbreak of Cholera at that port. We are glad to observe that a Courier Service, under the auspices of the Commissioner of Customs, has been established between this port and Wenchow. A courier was despatched from this place on the 4th inst.

We understand that an effort is being made to wind up the old Pilot Company, and we trust that the attempt will be successful, as the present state of affairs is neither conducive to the public interest nor beneficial to the men themselves. A marked diminution in the death-rate has, we are happy to state, been established during the week in the city and suburbs. Although cholera is still in our midst, and extra attention to diet consequently imperative, there are no longer any apprehensions of panic, so perhaps it may be safely predicted that the full disorder has done its worst for a season at least.

There was a slight inaccuracy in our paragraph last week about the S. S. *Calabar*. That vessel was, we now learn, close to Sharp Peak, about a fortnight ago, disabled, and a delay of two days took place before a Chinese gunboat went to her assistance. When subsequently seen by the S. S. *Yesso* off Oukue, the *Calabar* was slowly making her way under sail to Amoy, at which port she duly arrived, and is now undergoing heavy repairs preparatory to resuming her voyage to Swatow.

With much regret we learn of the death, on the 1st instant, of Mr. John Gurney Fry, for many years resident partner in the firm of Messrs Silverlock & Co., at this port. Latterly, Mr. Fry had resided in England, where his premature death (driven by telegram received yesterday) took place. The Foochow Community are indebted to the deceased gentleman for his hearty assistance in several public undertakings, notably the Club, of which he was the principal promoter.

In regard to the Porter Case, allusion to which was made in our last issue, we understand that Messrs. Hammen and Nicholls, Barristers at Law, have been retained by the Provincial Government. These gentlemen arrived in Foochow a few days ago, and have since we learn, had several conferences with the native officials. It is believed that a British subject by birth, though of Chinese parentage, is implicated, though to what extent we are not fully informed. The Cantonese Tea Broker to whom we referred in our remarks last week is still in custody, and has been severely "examined," or, in other words, compelled to answer so-called legal interrogations to the satisfaction of the inquisitors. Our readers can guess how this triumph of justice has been accomplished.

A recent gun accident, though of a trifling nature, nearly led, we understand, to unpleasant results a few days ago. One of the foreign residents, while in quest of snipe near the Settlement, inflicted a petty wound on an old woman at work in the rice fields. At such cases, the foreigner offered compensation, which the injured person expressed her willingness to accept, but as any arrangement could be arrived at, a mob of village rowdies popped upon the offending foreigner, wrested his gun from him, and was proceeding to other violent measures when they were prevailed on to desist. Of course, foreign sportsmen ought to be careful in shooting over cropland ground, but at the same time if accidents do occur, especially of a trifling nature, the mob should not be permitted to take the law into its own hands.

We learn that efforts to establish trade at Wenchow, which at the outset did fair to be crowned with a meed of success, are suddenly and most effectually thwarted by the introduction of a lekin tariff the rates of which exceed those levied at Ningpo. In addition to the import duties prescribed by treaty, levies are announced at the following high rates on the laying down cost of the goods enumerated, viz.:

Canton Piece Goods 51 per cent.
Lustrous 54
Leatings 42
Camlets 51
Broad-cloth 74
Long Ellis 8
Velvets 32
Cotton Yarn 8
Lead 54
Nail Rod Iron 6
Tin Plates 42
Glass (window) 44
Quicksilver 47

800 chests of common to medium China barge have changed hands, but for other descriptions of less, the demand has been comparatively trifling. Export to London is now in excess of last year's shipments at corresponding date.

Total arrivals of Congow... 546,988 chests.
" settlements " 497,494

Stock, 49,499 chests.

Total arrivals of Souchong... 89,762 chests.
" settlements " 81,905

Stock, 7,657 chests.

Total arrivals of Oolong... 48,071 chests.
" settlements " 17,620

Stock, 81,051 chests.

Total arrivals of Flowery Pekoe... 8,860 chests.
" settlements " 8,860

Stock, 221 chests.

Total arrivals of Scented Tea... 98,000 boxes.
" settlements " 69,767

Stock, 8,288 boxes.

Settlements since 30th ultimo.—Congow 8,288 chests, at Tls. 54 a 23 per picul, short; Souchong 431 chests, at Tls. 114 a 20 per picul, short; Pekoe 82 chests, at Tls. 40 per picul, short; Oolong 83 chests, at Tls. 28 per picul, short; Scented Tea 50 boxes, at Tls. 28 per picul, short.

Tea Export.—To Great Britain—\$5,800, 088 lbs. To Australia—11,428, 643 lbs.

Freight.—To London, per steamer, \$3. Vessels Loading.—For London.—S. S. *Atchaf*.

For Australia.—*Alice Mary, Kate Conley, Christian, and Spinaway.*

For Cape Town.—*Crested Wave.*

Vessels expected to land.—For London.—*Stamper, Gleneslag, Antenor, Olympia, and Agamemnon.*

Exchange.—The settlements in sterling mercantile paper during the past week, have been moderate in amount, at 3/11 for credits and 3/11 for documents. Little business has been reported on Hongkong. Transactions on Shanghai have been small, at rates not publicly quoted.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

A Naval Correspondent writes from Thessalonica on June 29th:—

"There were some successful torpedo experiments made in the Arsenal a few days ago. The construction of the torpedo was very simple, consisting of gun-cotton in a preserved metal tin at the end of a pole, and fired by electricity from a small battery placed in the boat. It is very remarkable how little noise there was or throwing up of water. There was only a slight upheaving of the sea and a very subdued sound of explosion. The vessel, an old merchant ship, gave a slight lurch and then sank rapidly. As she has not yet been got up again, the extent of the harm done is not yet ascertained. A sad thing happened in the barracks of the Arsenal, where the Russian prisoners are confined. An unfortunate prisoner had been induced by some ill-advised Russian sympathizers in the town to try and escape, and neither he nor they could derive any better plan than that he should throw himself out of a high ship window on to some flagstones beneath. The result of this foolish attempt is, that instead of being shortly exchanged and sent home again to his friends—who must be thanking Providence for his extraordinary escape in the torpedo attack on the Turkish fleet at Salina—he is lying dead and buried in some forgotten graveyard on the Bosphorus. He fractured his skull and died two or three days afterwards. As this story will be made great capital of by the enemies of the unfortunate Turk, and as we shall have all kinds of sensational falsehoods of the cruel treatment to which Russian prisoners are subjected, it is as well that an eye-witness of the treatment they actually receive should be recorded. The prisoners live in large airy rooms, well fed, decently dressed, and have good beds; they are also occasionally exercised. They are allowed to do anything they like—smoke, play cards, write letters (these are, of course, subjected to inspection), and read newspapers. I trust an emphatic denial will be given to anything that should assign the death of this unfortunate man to cruel treatment or harshness. He had simply himself and his friends to thank, and it is to be earnestly hoped that this true version of the story will find its way to Russia, or many an unfortunate Turkish prisoner may have to suffer in reprisal. It is satisfactory, however, that the personal friends of the Russian prisoners are aware of the good treatment they receive, for a telegram was received here a few days ago, via Vienna, from the relations of Lieutenant Putschin, who was captured at Salina, expressing their deep sense of gratitude for all the kindness and attention he has received."

"The difficulty of obtaining correct information of anything not coming under one's own personal observation has been in no way reduced by the establishment of letter censors on the Danube, whose instructions are to open and read any or every letter that they may imagine is carrying news detrimental to the Turk. I have, therefore, been guarded in giving any account of the last attack by torpedo boats on the Turkish gunboat stationed some six or seven miles above Ruschuk. The first telegrams which I saw at the Admiralty were of a most sensational kind, and I doubt have long since found their way into the newspapers in England, describing the shrieks of the Russian wounded as heard by the crew of the gunboat when finally beaten off, and from which the Turkish telegram went on to infer there must have been great slaughter. Fuller and I believe more trustworthy reports are now to hand, and show that the Turks have succeeded in beating off another serious and premeditated attack of four torpedo boats, and though none of the boats were sunk or captured, still they retired and left the Turkish gunboat the honours of the night. The vessel was attacked at night, by boats supposed to have come up from below Giurgewo, which thanks to a good look-out being kept on board the Turkish gunboat, were seen and fired on in time to check their advance. The moral effect of these apparently trifling occurrences is very good, and may cause the Russians a great deal more anxiety as to keeping their ships together. Another great open matter for consideration for the Turks is the very despatch way in which three of their river fleet—which had been shut in by the Russians between Hirsova and Matchin—have succeeded in making their escape. Both above and below this arm of the Danube the Russians had contrived to lay down torpedoes, and had also moved

some schleppe (the large Danube corn barge) with some guns in them to bar the passage. The Turkish vessels, after some weeks of imprisonment, determined to break through these obstructions, and had, in fact, only been detained by the dread of torpedoes. However, they made a bold dash for it, and, as they were not exploding if there were any, and the guns from the schleppe not doing much harm, except riddling one of the Turkish ships which must have passed at very close quarters."

"I am of opinion that contact torpedoes (those that explode on a vessel striking) are of very little practical use in a strong-running stream like the Danube. From my observations of the way in which telegraph posts, or any other obstruction to the passage of the mass of floating vegetable matter, are gradually borne down by the increasing weight, I imagine, that in a short time, say in a month or six weeks, the moorings of the torpedoes and the torpedoes themselves would have become so weighted that they would be dragged down to the bottom, and in a very few days completely silted over by the alluvial deposit continually accumulating. Once down in the mud they are lost for ever, for so rapid is the process of covering up that, when by accident a telegraph post falls and the wires lie along the bottom, in a very short time it is impossible to drag them out of the mud again, and they are left where they lie. The head of the Telegraph Staff at Tuluha told me, when discussing this with him at that place the other day, that between Tuluha and Ismail there are upwards of 20 telegraph lines lying thus lost in the mud. This process of silted over will not, I am aware, affect the electric torpedoes, as far as I am aware, for the effect of the explosion would be equally disastrous in spite of silt, or silt of deposit. But the electric is harder to put in position, and, moreover, requires the presence of people to discharge them, whereas the contact ones being silted are particularly useful for defending a long line of river, where it is both difficult and dangerous to have many small isolated detachments of troops. I believe, therefore, that many of the torpedoes laid down by the Russians at the early part of the war are by this time practically useless, for there is no other way of accounting for the safety with which the Turkish boats now pass over certain points of the river which are known to have been so richly strewn with these deadly machines."—Times.

CAVALRY DEVELOPMENT.

Captain F. Chenevix Trench, of the 20th Hussars, delivered an interesting lecture in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, on the 29th June, on "The progress that has been made during recent years to develop the capabilities of Cavalry." The chair was occupied by Gen. Sir William Codrington. The lecturer at the outset referred to the services rendered by the German Cavalry to their own side in the Franco-German war as but faintly foreshadowing what might be accomplished in future campaigns. They had, however, shown clearly the advantages which an efficiently equipped and well-handled Cavalry force could secure, and further demonstrated the losses which resulted from inefficiency or supineness in the use of that branch of the Service. One of the results or lessons drawn from the campaign was that all future great battles would be preceded by engagements between tolerably matched forces of Cavalry. The errors of which the Germans were undoubtedly guilty during the recent war had served to show what duties Cavalry would henceforth have to perform; and it was also demonstrated that in every case where the territory, or the greater portion of the territory of a nation, was divided from a powerful neighbour by no great obstacle than that represented by a line on the map, the army which could first bring its Cavalry into the field, place it on the frontier of its enemy, and then proceed to make spirited use of it, might be trusted to secure great advantages for its own side, not the least of which would be the prestige resulting from first successes. Rapidity of concentration with regard to Cavalry was all-important, and with a view to this that force had in Russia been of late years almost entirely reorganized; a large portion of her Cavalry having been massed at stations upon her vulnerable western frontiers. Much attention had been bestowed upon the Continent to improvements in organization, equipment, and practical instruction, Russia and Germany taking the lead in this respect, and Austria having closely copied almost everything done in the German Service. The German Cavalry could now be mobilized in about one-half the time required by the other portions of her Army, but this result was only obtained by a rigid system of decentralization, which ensured an equal distribution of work. Their men had been trained to act as Infantry when occasion required, and attention had also been given to the improvement of reconnaissance positions, converting mobilization into the German model. The American civil war had shown how useful mounted riflemen were, despite some difficulties and drawbacks in their equipment and organization, and what results large numbers of such men could achieve in ordinary warfare. The study of Cavalry manoeuvres was now recognized and approved upon the Continent as well as in our own country; but it was felt that as at present conducted they were deficient in usefulness, and failed to convey to the masses of the men assigned duties required of them in the face of a real army. The lecturer then referred in detail to Cavalry manoeuvres carried out last year upon a large scale by Russian Cavalry in the neighbourhood of Warsaw, in which the exercises included halting, marching, and the mobilization of isolated portions of the enemy's army, acquiring possession of lines of railway and important strategic positions, converting mobilization into the German model, and also the reconnaissance of the country and the acquisition of intelligence. It was acknowledged that the Russian Cavalry in the performance of these manoeuvres had made a considerable advance, much comment thereon having been excited among German and French military critics. With regard to our own Cavalry, the lecturer believed that we had made but slight progress in the organization of that force, and then the very poor numerical strength of most of our regiments and the lack of proper reserves constituted naturally an important element of weakness. And, again, if an expeditionary force had to leave England at short notice, they very weakly established strength could only be made up by wholesale borrowing, both of men and horses, from other regiments.

equipment we held our own as of old, and in almost every respect we were far better than almost any of our Continental neighbours, and in practical instruction and work we had made substantial progress, the drill and armament having been of late years reformed and adapted to the requirements of modern warfare. It was clear, however, that the days were past when the Cavalry soldier could depend upon his lance and sword alone, and we should therefore abandon obsolete ideas and traditions and avail ourselves of experiences gained and dearly paid for by our neighbours. After a brief discussion the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Captain Trench for his able paper.—Army and Navy Gazette.

THE TYRANNY OF COURTS.

MARTIAL.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* vouches for the accuracy of the following story, the name of the regiment and the place of trial being suppressed.—

A private soldier of a distinguished regiment, very popular amongst his comrades and always respectful to his superiors, but an Irishman, who had not left at home all the idiosyncrasies of his countrymen, came one night, lately, into his barrack room—drunk. A sergeant in the room exclaimed "What's the matter with you?" "I'm drunk," (mentioning the man's name) "is drunk." The inebriated private called out: "Who says I'm drunk?" Whereupon the sergeant went up to him and answered: "I said so." Upon this the private struck the non-commissioned officer a blow with his fist, confinement to the guard-room of course followed, and the assignment before the Commanding Officer at the Ordinary-room. The man's excuse was that he was drunk, and that he had not the slightest recollection of what had taken place. The Commanding Officer, knowing his character, believed him, and asked that he might be tried by a District Court-martial. This the "Authorities" refused, and ordered a General Court-martial. Before this Court the prisoner repeated what he had said before, and called the sergeant whom he had struck to give evidence that he had always found him respectful, obedient, and willing, and that he and the sergeant were in fact friends, so far as their relative positions allowed. This evidence the sergeant unhesitatingly gave. The result, however, was the usual sentence of 5 years' penal servitude, which Sir Frederick Halsbury as usual simply "approved and confirmed." We offer no excuse for the prisoner ourselves—but surely this was a case in which the judgment of the Commanding Officer of the regiment, asking for a District Court-martial only, might have been trusted to. It was not, and a hitherto good and popular soldier is now in a felon's prison for five years.

THE SILVER FOR SALE IN GERMANY.

Official reports state that the amount of old silver withdrawn from circulation at the end of May, 1877, was 798 million marks (say, 40,000,000), of which 404 millions (say, 20,000,000) was taken for re-coining, as shown by the Mint returns for the beginning of last month. The difference—about 20,000,000 nominal, although it is difficult to be exact because of the wear of the old coins, and the low intrinsic value of the new silver currency—has mostly been sold. But the sum which has yet to be sold will be further augmented by an unknown quantity of old thaler coins which are yet to be withdrawn. To the silver market those withdrawals still constitute the practical question, and we are far from knowing how much silver will come forward in consequence of the withdrawal of the thalers. The great final step in the German coinage reform will not have been taken until the 1-thaler pieces are demonetised, or debased to the rank of token-coins. We see estimates—there have all along been estimates, which have varied much because the guiding facts have been so few—that the quantity of silver which the German Government will have henceforward to sell will reach 23,000,000, and that the four years which have elapsed since such sales began will stretch into another four years, and perhaps eight years more, before the demonetised silver currency is altogether cleared out of Germany. It is clear the "silver crisis" is not yet done with.—Economist.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

Feb. 5, Carrisal, Cardiff (Direct Feb. 23)

Mar. 17, D. MoB. Park, Sunderland v. S'pore

17, Andra, New York

19, Ogyun, Cardiff for Canton

23, Birling, Cardiff

27, Fortuna, Antwerp

Apr. 8, Rota, Cardiff

13, Vega, Hamburg

May 8, Stagbound, Liverpool

10, David, Antwerp

11, Naworth, Antwerp

12, Chandro, Cardiff

15, Alstra, Melbourne

16, Sophia, Liverpool

16, Meteor, Hamburg

19, Melusine, Penarth

20, Martha Jackson, Penarth

20, Alexander, Liverpool

21, Kate Varnie, London

21, C. R. Bishop, Falmouth

30, Clarnum, Penarth

June 2, Marco Polo, Hamburg

4, Melbrok, London

4, Faugh-a-Ballagh, London

4, Rhindlan Castle, Cuxhaven

7, Ferdinand Brumm, Portsmouth

9, Elmstone, London

11, Candidate, Cardiff

13, Dartmouth, Penarth

14, Denbighshire, Cardiff for Amoy

14, Helicon, Cardiff

17, Onida, Cardiff

18, Henry Lippett, New York

19, City of Halifax, London

19, Lord of the Isles, Penarth

21, Clara, London v. Newport

25, R. C. Rickern, Penarth

28, Cuba, Penarth

July 7, City of Limerick (s.), London

10, Agamemnon (s.), Liverpool

10, Niagara, Cuxhaven

11, Horsa, Liverpool

11, Jesse Jamieson, Cardiff

14, Abercrombie, Liverpool

15, Carl Ritter, Cardiff

25, Glob, Deal

30, Ferdinand, Cardiff

AT SHANGHAI.

May 2, Goodall, New York

5, Abbey Cowper, London

12, Edward Barrow, Antwerp

19, Norman Court, Gravesend

30, Wyle, London

June 4, Hermann, Deal

5, Blochwald, London

6, Narsinsk, New York

14, Adolph, Cuxhaven

80, Hopewell, Glasgow

July 8, Loander, London

11, Golden State, New York

17, Belle Morse, New York

AT AMOY.

Mar. 16, Basile Morris, Swansea

28, C. F., Cardiff

27, Maxima, Swansea

AT CHEFOO.

Mar. 7, Alastia, Cardiff (Spk June 24)

25, Babylon, Newcastle (N.S.W.)

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Glenarney, Braemar Castle.

Radnorshire, Glenfiala.

INSURANCES.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 26, 1877. 2626

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tael Two Million, in 1,000 shares of Tael 2,000 each. PAID UP CAPITAL—Tael Six Hundred Thousand, or Tael 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. GIBBY, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)
E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

BANKERS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANCHES.
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AGENTS.
At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Tael 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner—

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated. Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw all the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premium or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways—

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Gentlemen,

..... hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first call of Tael 600 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
.....

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
Shanghai, June 18, 1877. 261

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ASHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Hing, Merchant.
CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on BUILDINGS and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. 2623

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,

Surety.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Vessels in Matched, on Goods on Board, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two-thirds of the Profit are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £5,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The Third,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one fire risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, January 2, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

INTIMATIONS.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally, & more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Kitch, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Ohn Ayn, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it gives to its foreign readers like English journals it contains Editorials, News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Naval Iron Works.
 3. From Naval Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Rig.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Bellona	Ger. str.	780	Sept. 12	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Saloon	
Bombay	Brit. str.	740	Sept. 7	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Ab'deen Dock
City of Tokio	Amer. str.	5079	Sept. 7	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama & S. F. O.	Mails, 20th
Danube	Brit. str.	790	Sept. 7	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-morrow
Douglas	Brit. str.	804	Sept. 12	Douglas Lapsrak & Co.	Coast Ports	K'long Dock
Fame	Brit. str.	117	.....	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		
Fernow	Brit. str.	700	Sept. 12	Chinese	Saigon	18th, daylight
Flinders	Brit. str.	1243	Sept. 13	A. McG. Heaton		
Golden Horn	Brit. str.	1023	Sept. 8	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Saigon	
Marcellos	Span. str.	425	Sept. 11	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Nelson	Brit. str.	894	Sept. 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow	To-morrow
Nornia	Brit. str.	608	Sept. 13	Kwok Achong	Swatow	
Taiwan	Brit. str.	403	Sept. 9	Douglas Lapsrak & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Tigre	Foh. str.	2281	Sept. 12	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-morrow
W. Cores de Vries	Brit. str.	334	June 4	G. McEldan		Ocean Dock
Zamboanga	Span. str.	651	Sept. 11	Al Yon		
Sailing Vessels						
A. S. Davis	Amer. sh.	1300	June 19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Cleared
Aberley	Brit. bge.	738	Aug. 5	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	K'long Dock
Alphington	Brit. bge.	320	Sept. 6	Walter & Co.		
Alva	Port. sh.	631	Aug. 30	Brandao & Co.		
Anazi	Brit. bge.	468	Aug. 7	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Antipodes	Brit. bge.	592	Aug. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Assens	Dan. bge.	266	Sept. 7	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Auguste	Brit. Sm. sh.	210	Aug. 10	Meyer & Co.	Cape Town	
Baniam	Brit. sh.	760	Sept. 4	Meyer & Co.		
Ben Accord	Brit. bge.	388	July 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Cleared
Brema	Ger. bge.	380	Aug. 23	Walter & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Ceres	Ger. bge.	421	Sept. 4	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Chamron Kamrye	Span. bge.	450	Sept. 4	Chinese		
Charlot	Foh. bge.	268	Sept. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	Halphong	
Charlotte Andrews	Brit. bge.	388	Sept. 8	Rossario & Co.		
Charon Wattana	Brit. sh.	688	Aug. 12	Chinese		
Chong Soon	Brit. sh.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chong Sang	Brit. bge.	445	July 30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Citra	Nie Sm. sh.	300	July 29	Remedios & Co.		
Cleopatra	Brit. sh.	145	Aug. 31	Olyphant & Co.	Foochow	Cleared
Crozier	Amer. sh.	1540	Sept. 1	Stiemssen & Co.		
Echo	Brit. bge.	360	Sept. 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Chefoo	
Edinburgh Castle	Brit. bge.	627	July 8	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....	K'long Dock
Emma	Ger. bge.	338	Aug. 5	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Amoy	Ocean Dock
Galatea	Ger. sh.	1286	July 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
George	Ger. bge.	760	July 28	Melchers & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Geo. Croshaw	Brit. bge.	668	July 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Glennora	Brit. bge.	315	Sept. 4	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Glamorganshire	Brit. bge.	450	July 17	H. Kier & Co.		
Glennora	Brit. bge.	472	Sept. 5	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Gold Hunter	Amer. sh.	1200	July 8	Russell & Co.	New York	
Golden Spur	Brit. sh.	608	Sept. 13	Meyer & Co.		
Graeme	Brit. bge.	608	July 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Great Admiral	Amer. sh.	1570	Aug. 13	Captain		
H. S. Sandford	Ger. bge.	625	Aug. 28	Captain		
Harbinger	Amer. sh.	1108	Aug. 28	Order	Newchwang	
Ionia	Brit. sh.	1508	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Iris	Brit. bge.	378	Sept. 4	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Iles of the South	Ger. bge.	501	Sept. 4	Stiemssen & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Jacobine	Brit. sh.	820	July 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
James Shepherd	Ger. bge.	417	Aug. 21	Stiemssen & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Jan Peter	Brit. sh.	840	Aug. 20	Meyer & Co.	.....	Wanchai P.
Johanne	Ger. bge.	339	Sept. 4	Stiemssen & Co.		
Jubilee	Ger. sh.	768	July 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Jylland	Brit. sh.	765	July 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Kalsow	Dan. bge.	267	Sept. 13	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.	Tientsin	
Kato Waters	Brit. bge.	770	July 28	Douglas Lapsrak & Co.	Vancouver's Island	Cleared
Kim Soon Hoat	Brit. bge.	580	Aug. 19	Rossario & Co.	Newchwang	
Kim Yung Tye	Sia. Sm. sh.	100	Sept. 2	Chinese		
Lettner	Siam. bge.	320	Aug. 13	Tack Mee		
Lord Macaulay	Amer. sh.	40	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		
Louisa	Brit. bge.	847	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
Lupat	Ger. Sm. sh.	245	Sept. 7	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.		
Maid Marian	Siam. bge.	423	Sept. 4	Tack Mee		
Malvina	Brit. bge.	203	July 31	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Nagasaki	
May Queen	Ger. bge.	438	Sept. 8	Walter & Co.		
Morse	Brit. bge.	472	Aug. 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	Ocean Dock
Mikado	Ger. bge.	620	July 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Nimrod	Ger. bge.	330	Sept. 4	Melchers & Co.	Newchwang	
Northampton	Brit. bge.	645	July 30	Captain		
Oaaka	Brit. sh.	1181	Aug. 30	Gilman & Co.		
Paravian	Brit. bge.	529	Sept. 8	Meyer & Co.		
Quikstep	Brit. sh.	1060	Sept. 6	Meyer & Co.		
Roxina	Amer. bge.	826	July 27	Russell & Co.		
Rottterdam	Am. Sm. sh.	408	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
St. Anne	Dut. bge.	760	Sept. 31	Order		
Seamen's Bride	Foh. bge.	280	Sept. 2	Carlowitz & Co.		
Starlight	Siam. bge.	314	Aug. 12	Chinese		
Star Queen	Brit. bge.	280	Sept. 11	Chinese		
Sunma	Brit. bge.	760	Aug. 13	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.	.....	put back
Sydenham	Amer. sh.	1000	Sept. 8	Order		
Theresa Behn	Brit. sh.	1038	July 11	Messageries Maritimes		
Thomas Fletcher	Ger. bge.	468	Sept. 4	Stiemssen & Co.		
Titan	Amer. bge.	645	Aug. 16	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Twilight	Amer. sh.	1220	Aug. 17	Messageries Maritimes	London	
Victory	Brit. sh.	690	July 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore	
Viscount Macduff	Brit. bge.	265	Aug. 29	Edvard Schellhaas & Co.	Tientsin	
William Cobb	Brit. Sm. sh.	280	Aug. 28	Borneo Co., Limited		
Winlow	Am. Sm. sh.	424	July 30	Olyphant & Co.	New York	
Woodville	Brit. bge.	460	Aug. 11	Rossario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Nielson	Brit. bge.	714	Sept. 5	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
WHAMPOA						
Beethoven	Ger. bge.	840	Sept. 1	Melchers & Co.		
Kudoxia Adolphine	Martin	Feb. bge.	264	Aug. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	
CANTON						
Amoy	Brit. str.	814	Sept. 14	Stiemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Lee Yuen	Chi. str.	724	Sept. 13	M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze	Brit. str.	788	Sept. 18	Stiemssen & Co.	Shanghai	